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10/086,370	02/28/2002	Michael E. Childs	702.124	2692

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GARMIN LTD.
C/O GARMIN INTERNATIONAL, INC.
ATTN: Legal - IP
1200 EAST 151ST STREET.
OLATHE, KS 66062

EXAMINER	
MANCHO, RONNIE M	

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
3663	

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12/31/2007	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/086,370	CHILDS ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Ronnie Mancho	3663	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *12 September 2007*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-12 and 25-32* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-12, 25-32* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. In view of the reply filed on 9/12/07, PROSECUTION IS HEREBY REOPENED as set forth below.

To avoid abandonment of the application, appellant must exercise one of the following two options:

(1) file a reply under 37 CFR 1.111 (if this Office action is non-final) or a reply under 37 CFR 1.113 (if this Office action is final); or,

(2) initiate a new appeal by filing a notice of appeal under 37 CFR 41.31 followed by an appeal brief under 37 CFR 41.37. The previously paid notice of appeal fee and appeal brief fee can be applied to the new appeal. If, however, the appeal fees set forth in 37 CFR 41.20 have been increased since they were previously paid, then appellant must pay the difference between the increased fees and the amount previously paid.

A Supervisory Patent Examiner (SPE) has approved of reopening prosecution by signing below:

JACK KEITH
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER

Claim Objections

2. In claim 30, "in least in part" should be changed to --at least in part-- for clarity.

3. Claims 31 and 32 objected to because of the following informalities:

Claims 31 and 32 recite, "the decompressed *matched portions*". The phrase "matched" should be changed to --mapped-- as recited in independent claim 25 for clarity.

Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

4. Claims 4, 12, 25-32 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the enablement requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to enable one skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and/or use the invention.

In claim 4, the limitation, "wherein associating one or more escape data character sequences to ensure the at least one coordinate data are compressed-within the desired size associated with the coordinate data" is not clear in scope. The limitation is not positively recited and appears to be incomplete.

In claim 12, "the navigation data are *compressed within* the memory" has no support in the specification. Instead, the processor does the compression and stores that compressed data in the memory.

In claim 25, the limitation "wherein the processor *matches* the values with *portions of the compressed navigation data* using the control data and dynamically *decompresses* those matched

portions into larger and original sizes and communicates *the decompressed matched portions* to the display" is not enabled in the specification. Applicant is asked to show where such limitations are disclosed in the specification.

In claim 25, "the memory" lacks antecedent basis. There is also no antecedent for "each unique portion". The phrase is not positively recited.

In claim 25, "in their original sizes" is not positively recited and thus lacks antecedent basis.

In claim 25, "the display" lacks antecedent basis.

The rest of the claims are rejected for their dependence on a rejected base claim.

5. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

> The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

6. Claims 25-32 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

In claim 25, the phrase "*unique portion* of the control data" is not positively identified in the claims. The phrase lacks antecedent basis. In addition, the term, "unique" is a relative term and thus is indefinite.

In claim 25, "their original sizes" is not positively recited in the claim. Applicant introduces the phrase toward the end of the claim and did not indicate that mapped portions have original sizes. The phrase thus lacks antecedent basis.

The rest of the claims are rejected for their dependence on a rejected base claim.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

7. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
>
> (e) the invention was described in a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent, or on an international application by another who has fulfilled the requirements of paragraphs (1), (2), and (4) of section 371(c) of this title before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent.

The changes made to 35 U.S.C. 102(e) by the American Inventors Protection Act of 1999 (AIPA) and the Intellectual Property and High Technology Technical Amendments Act of 2002 do not apply when the reference is a U.S. patent resulting directly or indirectly from an international application filed before November 29, 2000. Therefore, the prior art date of the reference is determined under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) prior to the amendment by the AIPA (pre-AIPA 35 U.S.C. 102(e)).

8. Claims 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 25-32 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Friederich et al (6600841).

Regarding claim 1, Friederich et al (figs. 1; col. 5, lines 55-67; col. 6, lines 1-59) disclose a navigation device 10 (fig. 1), comprising:

a processor 12 (col. 5, line 60 to col. 6, line 6);

a memory 32 (col. 6, lines 45-59) in communication with the processor 12 (col. 5, lines 55-67; col. 6, lines 1-59; fig. 1);

a display 27 (col. 6, lines 20-34; fig. 1) in communication with the processor 12;

compression (abstract; col. 4, lines 35 through col. 5, lines 1-16) and decompression instructions (col. 5, lines 1-16) embedded on the processor 12;

wherein the device uses the memory 32 in cooperation with the processor 12 and the compression and decompression instructions to compress (col. 5, lines 1-16) a plurality of coordinate data (see input data stream also known as characters, figs. 8-10, col. 4, lines 41-45; rectangles in figs. 4-6, 8-10) into reduced sizes relative to original sizes of the coordinate data (col. 17, lines 61 to col. 18, line 9; col. 23, lines 49- 57) and associate at least a portion of activation data (see 136, 149, 4(R4), 3(R3), 2(R2), 1(R1), etc; figs 4-6; see KD-tree, depth-first ordering; col. 14, lines 38-54; see pointer; col. 20, lines 41-55) with each coordinate data each coordinate data having three or more dimensions (the many rectangles represent the different dimensions, figs. 4-6, 8-10) and each portion of the activation data identifying one or of the three or more dimensions (col. 20, lines 41-55); and

wherein at least a portion of the coordinate data is dynamically communicated to the display (col. 18, lines 34-67)

Friederich et al anticipated associating activation data with coordinate data: Applicant discloses coordinate data in the specification filed 2/28/02 at page 29 and fig. 8. See for example coordinate data represented by the rectangles labeled as 871, 872-878, the many rectangles representing the many dimensions of the geographic or coordinate data. Applicant further discloses activation data page 19, lines 11-18 as any data structure such as a single bit associated with each data dimension of a navigation data. Therefore, in order to associate coordinate data having eight dimensions with activation data, it will require the activation data to have eight dimensions as well.

In Friederich, figs. 4, each coordinate data location 136-146 in the geographical database 40 is interpreted to be a coordinate data having associated activation data. For example when a

user chooses a named point of interest (POI) 139, the system automatically activates and pulls out the preferred location by a unique identifier (col. 14, lines 9-54) for display and guidance. The unique identifiers are interpreted as "activation data" because they are used as pointers to access a particular coordinate data. Furthermore, each coordinate data identifies three or more dimensions similar to applicants invention (pages 19, 20; fig.8). That is Friederich disclose separating data in the data base into parcels. The parcels are a plurality or groups of data records. The parcels includes data records which represent geographic features such as latitude, longitude, altitude, point of interest, attribute data, intersection data, cartographic data, etc encompassed in the rectangles (figs. 4-6) similar to the invention. The rectangles each represent a dimension similar to the invention. The rectangles are interpreted as coordinate data having three or more dimensions similar to the invention. Each coordinate data is associated with an identifier such as parcel ID (col. 14, lines 38-54). Also KD-tree index, Peono-key ordering (col. 14, lines 38-54), library of data access functions (col. 19, lines 1-16), pointer array (col. 20, lines 41-55), etc are other examples wherein activation data is associated to coordinates.

In another example, Friederich disclose that data in a geographic database is collected and digitized to form a stream of coordinate data (col. 27, lines 54-67). Sections of the coordinate data stream are then associated with data codes known as substitution codes. The substation codes are activation data because they are associated and identify the coordinate data used in the compressing/decompression process (col. 27, line 62 to col. 28, lines 11). The substitution codes (activation data) identify the portions of data stream to be compressed/decompressed. The coordinate data has many dimensions (fig. 10) associated wit the many dimensions of the activation data.

Friederich further communicates the coordinate data to the display for driving guidance once the point of interest or coordinate data has been chosen by the user (col. 18, lines 33-67).

Regarding claim 2, Friederich et al (figs. 1-8; col. 4, lines 35 through col. 5, lines 1-16; abstract) disclose the device of claim 1, further comprising an interface device operable to audibly communicate at least a portion of the coordinate data (col. 6, lines 30-34).

Regarding claim 6, Friederich et al disclose the device of claim 1, wherein at least one of the dimensions is associated with attribute data relating to at least one of the other dimensions (col. 8, lines 37-44).

Regarding claim 7, Friederich et al disclose the device of claim 1, wherein the device is a handheld portable device (col. 6, lines 7-59).

Regarding claim 8, Friederich et al disclose the device of claim 1, wherein the memory 32 is remote from the processor 12 (col. 6, lines 46-59).

Regarding claim 25, Friederich et al (figs. 1; col. 5, lines 55-67; col. 6, lines 1-59) disclose a navigation device 10 (fig. 1), comprising:

compression (abstract; col. 4, lines 35 through col. 5, lines 1-16) and decompression instructions (col. 5, lines 1-16) embedded on the processor 12;

the processor 12 cooperates with a memory 32 using compression and decompression instructions to compress (col. 5, lines 1-16) navigation data having three or more dimensions (see input data stream also known as characters having three or more dimensions, figs. 8-10, col. 4, lines 41-45; rectangles in figs. 4-6, 8-10), wherein the navigation data includes control data [see 136, 149, 4(R4), 3(R3), 2(R2), 1(R1), etc; figs 4-6; see KD-tree, depth-first ordering; col. 14, lines 38-54; see pointer; col. 20, lines 41-55] and coordinate data (the many rectangles represent

the different dimensions of coordinate data; figs. 4-6, 8-10), wherein each unique portion of the control data [see 136, 149, 4(R4), 3(R3), 2(R2), 1(R1), etc; figs 4-6; see KD-tree, depth-first ordering; col. 14, lines 38-54; see pointer; col. 20, lines 41-55] maps to one of the three or more dimensions (the many rectangles represent the different dimensions of coordinate data; figs. 4-6, 8-10); and

a Global Positioning Satellite (GPS) receiver (col. 6, lines 7-55) that cooperates with the processor and provides to the processor specific values for coordinate data, wherein the processor maps the specific values with portions of the compressed navigation data using the control data [see 136, 149, 4(R4), 3(R3), 2(R2), 1(R1), etc; figs 4-6; see KD-tree, depth-first ordering; col. 14, lines 38-54; see pointer; col. 20, lines 41-55] and dynamically decompresses those mapped portions into their original sizes (col. 18, lines 33-55), which is larger than compressed sizes, and communicates the decompressed matched portions to the display (col. 18, lines 33-55; col. 6, lines 20-34).

Friederich et al anticipated associating activation data with coordinate data: Applicant discloses coordinate data in the specification filed 2/28/02 at page 29 and fig. 8. See for example coordinate data represented by the rectangles labeled as 871, 872-878, the many rectangles representing the many dimensions of the geographic or coordinate data. Applicant further discloses activation data page 19, lines 11-18 as any data structure such as a single bit associated with each data dimension of a navigation data. Therefore, in order to associate coordinate data having eight dimensions with activation data, it will require the activation data to have eight dimensions as well.

In Friederich, figs. 4, each coordinate data location 136-146 in the geographical database 40 is interpreted to be a coordinate data having associated activation data. For example when a user chooses a named point of interest (POI) 139, the system automatically activates and pulls out the preferred location by a unique identifier (col. 14, lines 9-54) for display and guidance. The unique identifiers are interpreted as "activation data" because they are used as pointers to access a particular coordinate data. Furthermore, each coordinate data identifies three or more dimensions similar to applicants invention (pages 19, 20; fig.8). That is Friederich disclose separating data in the data base into parcels. The parcels are a plurality or groups of data records. The parcels includes data records which represent geographic features such as latitude, longitude, altitude, point of interest, attribute data, intersection data, cartographic data, etc encompassed in the rectangles (figs. 4-6) similar to the invention. The rectangles each represent a dimension similar to the invention. The rectangles are interpreted as coordinate data having three or more dimensions similar to the invention. Each coordinate data is associated with an identifier such as parcel ID (col. 14, lines 38-54). Also KD-tree index, Peono-key ordering (col. 14, lines 38-54), library of data access functions (col. 19, lines 1-16), pointer array (col. 20, lines 41-55), etc are other examples wherein activation data is associated to coordinates.

In another example, Friederich disclose that data in a geographic database is collected and digitized to form a stream of coordinate data (col. 27, lines 54-67). Sections of the coordinate data stream are then associated with data codes known as substitution codes. The substation codes are activation data because they are associated and identify the coordinate data used in the compressing/decompression process (col. 27, line 62 to col. 28, lines 11). The substitution codes (activation data) identify the portions of data stream to be

compressed/decompressed. The coordinate data has many dimensions (fig. 10) associated wit the many dimensions of the activation data.

Friederich further communicates the coordinate data to the display for driving guidance once the point of interest or coordinate data has been chosen by the user (col. 18, lines 33-67).

Regarding claim 26, Friederich et al (figs. 1; col. 5, lines 55-67; col. 6, lines 1-59) disclose the navigational device of claim 25, wherein the navigation device is a portable digital assistant (col. 6, lines 45-54).

Regarding claim 27, Friederich et al (figs. 1; col. 5, lines 55-67; col. 6, lines 1-59) disclose the navigation device of claim 25, wherein the navigation data includes attribute data (col. 8, lines 36-44) within one or more of the three or more dimensions, and wherein the attribute data drives presentation effects of the decompressed matched portions on the display (col. 6, lines 26-34).

Regarding claim 28, Friederich et al (figs. 1; col. 5, lines 55-67; col. 6, lines 1-59) disclose the navigation device of claim 25, wherein the navigational device transmits the decompressed matched portions to an external device (col. 6, lines 46-59).

Regarding claim 29, Friederich et al (figs. 1; col. 5, lines 55-67; col. 6, lines 1-59) disclose the navigational device of claim 25, wherein each of the three or more dimensions include cartographic data (col. 8, lines 37-44; col. 11, lines 19-24)

Regarding claim 30, Friederich et al (figs. 1; col. 5, lines 55-67; col. 6, lines 1-59) disclose the navigational device of claim 25, wherein the decompressed match portions represent at least in part a current position of the device within a route that the device is traveling along (col. 6, lines 7-34; col. 18, lines 33-53).

Regarding claim 31, Friederich et al (figs. 1; col. 5, lines 55-67; col. 6, lines 1-59) disclose the navigational device of claim 25 further comprising an audio device in cooperation with the processor (col. 6, lines 20-34), wherein the audio device communicates at least a part of the decompressed matched portions audibly (col. 18, lines 33-53; col. 6, lines 20-34).

Regarding claim 32, Friederich et al (figs. 1; col. 5, lines 55-67; col. 6, lines 1-59) disclose the navigational device of claim 25 wherein at least one of the three or more dimensions associated with the decompressed matched portions includes landmark data proximate to the navigational device (col. 20, lines 13-21; col. 18, lines 1-9; fig. 4).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

9. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

10. Claims 3-5 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Friederich et al (6600841) in view of Robinson et al (5995970).

Regarding claim 3, Friederich disclose the device of claim l, but did not disclose coordinate change values relative to a previous coordinate's direction, wherein the coordinate change is identified as a desired size for which to compress each coordinate data. However, Robinson et al (abstract; col. 1, lines 38-60; claim 1) disclose a storage medium for storing navigational data, coordinate change values relative a previous coordinate's direction, wherein the coordinate change is identified as a desired size for which to compress each coordinate data.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art of navigation to modify the Friederich device as taught by Robinson for the purpose of implementing an escape sequence in the event that a coordinate change cannot directly fit within an optimum bit size.

Regarding claim 4, Friederich et al as modified by Robinson (abstract; col. 1, lines 38-60; claim 1) disclose the device of claim 3, wherein at least one of the coordinate data exceed the change value associated with compressing the at least one coordinate data and wherein associating one or more escape data character sequences to ensure the at least one coordinate data are compressed within the desired size associated with the coordinate data.

Regarding claim 5, Friederich as modified by Robinson disclose the device of claim 4, wherein:

each dimension is associated with a direction (Robinson (abstract; col. 1, lines 38-60; claim 1); and

if each direction within each dimension of each associated coordinate data proceeds in a same direction then using a single sign data (Robinson col. 2, lines 4-12) for each dimension to compress each coordinate data.

11. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

12. Claims 9-12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Friederich et al (6600841) in view of Ito et al (6484093).

Regarding claim 9, Friederich et al (figs. 1; col. 5, lines 55-67; col. 6, lines 1-59) disclose a navigation system (fig. 1), comprising:

a mass storage device (40, 32; col. 6, lines 45-59; fig. 1) adapted to store navigation data;

compression (abstract; col. 4, lines 35 through col. 5, lines 1-16) and decompression instructions (col. 5, lines 1-16) embedded on the processor 12 of a navigation device 10;

the navigation device adapted to communicate with and retrieve navigation data via a communication channel (col. 6, lines 46-59), wherein the navigation device 10 includes the processor in communication with a memory 32 (fig. 1), wherein the compression and decompression instructions of the processor 12 in cooperation with the memory 32 to compress (col. 5, lines 1-16) at least three dimensional data (see input data stream also known as characters having at least three dimensions, figs. 8-10, col. 4, lines 41-45; rectangles in figs. 4-6, 8-10) into reduced sizes relative to original sizes associated with the at least three dimensional data, and wherein the at least three dimensional data is associated with the navigation data (col. 17, lines 61 to col. 18, line 9; col. 23, lines 49- 57) and activation data [see 136, 149, 4(R4), 3(R3), 2(R2), 1(R1), etc; figs 4-6; see KD-tree, depth-first ordering; col. 14, lines 38-54; see pointer; col. 20, lines 41-55], and wherein each one of the at least three dimensional data (see input data stream also known as characters having at least three dimensions, figs. 8-10, col. 4, lines 41-45; rectangles in figs. 4-6, 8-10) is associated with a portion of the activation data [see 136, 149, 4(R4), 3(R3), 2(R2), 1(R1), etc; figs 4-6; see KD-tree, depth-first ordering; col. 14, lines 38-54; see pointer; col. 20, lines 41-55].

Friederich et al anticipated associating activation data with three dimensional data: Applicant discloses at least three dimensional data in the specification filed 2/28/02 at page 29

and fig. 8. See for example at least three dimensional data represented by the rectangles labeled as 871, 872-878, the many rectangles representing at least three dimensions. Applicant further discloses activation data page 19, lines 11-18 as any data structure such as a single bit associated with each data dimension of a navigation data. Therefore, in order to associate at least three dimensional data having at least three dimensions with activation data, it will require the activation data to have at least three dimensions as well.

In Friederich, figs. 4, each coordinate data location 136-146 in the geographical database 40 is interpreted to have at least three dimensional data having associated activation data. For example when a user chooses a named point of interest (POI) 139, the system automatically activates and pulls out the preferred location by a unique identifier (col. 14, lines 9-54) for display and guidance. The unique identifiers are interpreted as "activation data" because they are used as pointers to access a particular coordinate data. Furthermore, each coordinate data identifies three or more dimensions similar to applicant's invention (pages 19, 20; fig.8). That is Friederich disclose separating data in the data base into parcels. The parcels are a plurality or groups of data records. The parcels includes data records which represent geographic features such as latitude, longitude, altitude, point of interest, attribute data, intersection data, cartographic data, etc encompassed in the rectangles (figs. 4-6) similar to the invention. The rectangles each represent a dimension similar to the invention. The rectangles are interpreted as having at least three dimensional data similar to the invention. Each coordinate data is associated with an identifier such as parcel ID (col. 14, lines 38-54). Also KD-tree index, Peono-key ordering (col. 14, lines 38-54), library of data access functions (col. 19, lines 1-16),

pointer array (col. 20, lines 41-55), etc are other examples wherein activation data is associated to data having at least three dimensions.

In another example, Friederich disclose that data in a geographic database is collected and digitized to form a stream of coordinate data (col. 27, lines 54-67). Sections of the coordinate data stream are then associated with data codes known as substitution codes. The substation codes are activation data because they are associated and identify the coordinate data used in the compressing/decompression process (col. 27, line 62 to col. 28, lines 11). The substitution codes (activation data) identify the portions of data stream to be compressed/decompressed. The coordinate data has many dimensions (fig. 10) associated wit the many dimensions of the activation data.

Friederich did not disclose a server, although they mentioned communicating externally to the navigation device. However, Ito et al teaches of a server (col. 7, lines 7-12) adapted to communicate with the mass storage 30.

Therefore it would have been obvious to modify Ito as suggested by Friederich for effectively communicating data to an external source.

Therefore, Friederich and Ito disclose a navigation device adapted to communicate with and retrieve navigation data from a server via a communication channel

Regarding claim 10, Ito et al disclose the system of claim 9, wherein the communication channel includes a wireless channel.

Regarding claim 11, Friederich et al disclose the system of claim 9, wherein the activation data are configurable to activate or deactivate each dimension within the at least three dimensional data of the navigation data (col. 18, lines 33-55) .

Regarding claim 12, Friederich et al disclose the system of claim 11, wherein the navigation data are compressed within the memory (abstract; col. 4, lines 35 through col. 5, lines 1-16).

Response to Arguments

13. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-12, 25-32 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Communication

14. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Ronnie Mancho whose telephone number is 571-272-6984. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Thurs: 9-5.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Jack Keith can be reached on 571-272-6878. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Ronnie Mancho
Examiner
Art Unit 3663

12/22/2007

JACK KEITH
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER